GERMANS DRIVE FRENCH FROM MONT KEMMEL; ENTIRE ALLIED LINE IN BELGIUM IS MENACED; DESPERATE EFFORT MADE TO REGAIN HEIGHTS

WAR'S VICTIMS **AMONG 30,000 IN** VICTORY MARCH

First of Pershing's Men, Soldiers of Many Nations and Civilians in Line.

8,000 WOMEN IN PARADE

Flags, Guns and Races Mix in Fifth Avenue Pageant to Aid Liberty Loan.

it is customary to ring superlatives shout parades. Each march up Fifth avenue seems, like the circus, bigger and better. Possibly when the glow engendered by yesterday's appealing spectade, the Win the War Parade, pales ely as one of a long series of pro risions that have passed. That is, in a memory of some deadened old currealgeon to whom every to-day is just yesterday, if there happened to be mich prodigy in the avenue host, as bly there was not.

And even if there was, he could be armudgeon no longer when the mothwith the service flags went by. He with the service mags went oy. It is and one of the parent with the crowd; way he must have caught for an usual at least the gleam of a vision—vision of those other marched, a vision of Liberty bonds and their meaning. In figures the Liberty Loan Win the

Parade was at least 30,000. That the official prediction. The num-seemed greater than that; it seemed may be for the first time fulfilment a greater than prophecy. It was three one and fifty-five minutes passing the tewing stand at the Public Library, any of the hundreds of thousands of rmal reviewers ranged along the t of parades from the Washing-Arch to Fifty-fourth street. or variety, color and most of all in

ower as applied to the popular procession has not been sur-When has anything so varie-been seen? Racially the moving from American Indians of the World" their banners saidplatoon of girls from Chinatown who

Warriors From Every Arm and Clime.

uniform of the United States al all the Allies was in the military the verge of real service but wounded men from Pershing's army, at this was the most impressive det n he had ever witnessed ; Signal Corps men releasing carrier pigeons. but of the everlasting Balkan con-rank after rank of women in driving motor cars or carrying e t'uster massacre" reclining in an au-There were cowboys and Jap-and negroes, V. C. men and sourtoughs from Alaska, a whole regiment troops from Missouri waiting at Camp

There were brass bands past all thumeration, some of them after finish-ing the march, shooting down town and reseating their tour. A dirigible salled bernead against a perfect sky and dropped Liberty Loan teasers through

floats navy yard workmen were at work, ripping steel plates with string torches. American flags were where, some of them so big they m money was showered. exty-two trade divisions, with and bankers, mechanics and proud to be in one another's There was a navy goat, i 15 millimeter gun smeared

rt it was quite a parade, but f the foregoing items, adding as ar and proving how universal is women with the service flags.

the last division were "The women there or wives, or sisters of men who e to the front. Everybody avenue waited for them. One that rippled northward and in the great battle have been very high.
Library before they were in A French staff estimate puts the losses were about 8,000 of them. at 1.300,000 There were about 8,000 of them. automobile, in the place of the head of the column, rode housewives, one of them smila nourning veil. They were am Quinn of Great Neck, L. L. Leuis Rosenberg of North J. In the white rectangle are of the little red flag that

Continued on Fifth Page.

U. S. Naval Officers Confer With Allies

PARIS, April 26.—The Inter-allied Naval Council met to-day at the Ministry of Marine, with Georges Leygues, French Minister of Marine, presiding. Vice-Admiral Sims, Capt. Twining and Commander Bab-cock represented the United cock represented the United States.

Rear Admiral Hope and seven other officers were present for Great Britain, Vice-Admiral Thaon di Revel and four other officers for Italy, and Rear Admiral Iida and Capt. Hamano for Japan.

PEOPLE ASSAIL EMPRESS ZITA

Austro-Hungarian Papers Call Her Actions Disgrace to Monarchy.

MOTHER ALSO ATTACKED by Major-Gen. Maurice.

Demand Is Made That Emperor Put End to Prince Sixtus's Influence.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. Paris, April 26 .- News from Swiss sources continues to dwell upon the patches from Switzerland speak of intense excitement prevailing in every quarter of the monarchy, serious agiwhen the latter was the Austro Hungarian Foreign Minister, and the revelations brought out therein.

Taking on the aspect of the hostility toward Emperor Charles, the manifestations against the royal family are be-coming alarming. A Bavarian journal usually well informed on Austrian affairs announces to-day that Dr. Hauser, the prelate of the Dual Monarchy, and a chief of the Clerical party, has demand-ed that it publicly be made known to Emperor Charles that unless the influence of Prince Sixtus of Bourbon, a brother of the Empress, be put to an end the loyalty of the Austrian people to the Teutonic allies will be gravely compro-

mised.
All the present attacks seem to gravitate about the head of the Empress. who is held responsible in Pan-German circles in Austria as well as in Germany for the Germanphobia which exists in numerous classes of the population. A telegram from Zurich tells of the deep feeling created by the refusal to grant to the Duchess of Parma, the mother of Empress Zita, permission to go to Switzerland. She was stopped at a small village and not permitted to

move further.

The manner in which the Austro-Hungarian press attacks Prince Sixtus of Bourbon and the House of l'arma removes all doubt as to its attitude. The newspapers do not hesitate to say outight that the actions of the Empress for several days" may be extended to slightly longer duration, more by necessity than by choice.

BRITISH GET 17, LOSE 2 FLIERS Despite Mists 650 Bombs Were

Dropped. LONDON. April 26.-The official communication dealing with aviation issued

to-day says: On Thursday mists interfered, but

we dropped 650 bombs on Menin, Roulers, Armentieres and enemy bil-

Ten hostile machines were downed in air fighting and two others were disabled. Four others were shot down by anti-aircraft gunfire and one by infantry fire. Two of our machines are missing.

GERMANS HAVE LOST 1,300,000 IN DRIVE

Central Powers' Civilians Becoming Despondent.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. LONDON, April 26 .-- A high British au-The avenue walted for them. One thority informs the correspondent of their coming by the cheers and THE SUN that the losses of the Germans

> At a recent secret session of the Reichstag Field Marshal von Hindenburg promised a victory gained at a cost of 1,000,000 casualties, afterwards amended to 1,500,000. The civilian population of Germany is becoming increasingly de-spondent over the magnitude of the losses.

LAST RESERVES WILL WIN, SAYS GEN. RADCLIFFE

British Tactician Predicts Big New Offensive, With All Summer Battling.

GREAT ENDURANCE TEST

Kemmel's Loss Serious, Not Decisive-Recent Net Results Satisfactory.

emphasized by Gen. Delma Radcliffe, signed their posts.

Chief Director of Military Operations, at the War Office, to-day, in his first Minister of the Air Forces in succession at the War Office, to-day, in his first interview with newspapermen since he ook over the position formerly held made this evening.

"The Germans are going on with this hammering process," he said. "and we have got to make up our minds that it is not this week, or next week, or next month that this fight is coming to a decision. We are going to fight the whole summer, and in the end it is a question of who holds the last reserves. "Reserves on the west front are now,

I am happy to say, in the hands of one command, namely, in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies in France, Gen. Foch, in whom everybody in both armies has complete confidence. He has so far employed only a small proportion of his reserves, and that is a good augury for the future. "I want to emphasize the fact that this is a long drawn out test of endur-ance endurance of nations. That is why it is so imperative for this country why it is so imperative for this country and all countries which are engaged to get hold of every man they possibly can to support the battle front. What is going to tell in the end is men."

Lys Results Satisfactory.

In summing up the battle situation ien. Radcliffe said : Gen. Radcliffe said:

"As regards a few days preceding!
April 23, the German activities were devoted chiefly to the Lys sector between Givenchy and Merville. All the details have been published and the par result was highly satisfactory for net result was highly satisfactory for us. The Germans put in a lot of troops, suffered heavy losses and gained absolutely nothing.

"Around Givenchy particularly the positions changed hands were finally left in our possession. Further north, east of Robecq, we gained quite a little ground and took a considerable number of prisoners. All of it was good. The balances of losses and wear and tear were decidedly against the Germans and that is what we want "On the morning of April 24 the enemy began a more serious effort opposite Amiens and yesterday he started a heavy has made considerable progress. The latest information is still incomplete, but there is no doubt that the Germans succreded in occupying Kemmel Hill, a sector involving both French and British

The net result in the Kemmel sector so far is that the Germans have gained about 2,000 yards on a front of about 1,200 yards. The gain is not large, but involves very important ground, and there is no question but that it is a very

Looking at these two attacks we "Looking at these two attacks we see one thing. In each case the enemy has struck at the junction of the French and British armies. As you know, that must always be a weak spot. With the best possible arrangements and with the best understandings it must always be difficult to arrange for immediate support, both by artillery and reservey, when two

Seek Joint in Allies' Harness.

and although we and the French have been fighting alongside each other for three and a half years and have absolute

LORD NORTHCLIFFE QUITS OFFICE, REPORT ASSERTS

Great British Publicist Is Said to Have Broken With Lloyd George Cabinet Following Resignation of Lord Rothermere-"Ill Health" Cause.

net he consented to continue his duties until a successor could be found.

London, April 26.— The importance by a portion of the press for running of every allied country engaged in the war to get every possible man into position to support the battle front was Military Aeronautics, who recently respect their roats. as a result of ill health. Recently Lord

to Lord Rothermere. Official announce-ment of Sir William's appointment was Sir William Weir has been Director

General of Aircraft Production. He was nautical service since last year. Forin consonance with the attitude that he did not hesitate to take toward the War Cabinet of the Lloyd George Ministry immediately upon his return from his

special mission to America last Novem-

ber. Almost simultaneously with his re-turn the post of Minister of Air Opera-

tions was offered to him. He declined it with a letter to the Premier, whom friendly relations, stating that he was dissatisfied with the incompetency of the War Cabinet, and did not wish to ally himself with a body of mcompetents. The effect of that letter was electrical States will take into its own hands the entire management of a great part of the war." And Viscount Northcliffe added: "America will not sacrifice its

London, April 26.—The Standard says it understands that Lord Northcliffe, chairman of the London headquarters of the British Mission to the United States and Director of Propaganda in Enemy Countries, tendered his resignation on account of ill health, but that at the request of the Premier and the Cabidelegations from Latin America and on the Russian situation he continued to clamor for efficiency and less blunder-ing in the War Cabinet.

Lord Rothermere, who is a brother of Lord Northeliffe, resigned yesterday as month the dynamic publicist has continued his attacks, and as recently as April 19 it was reported that he was about to resign because of Lloyd George's deci-sion to include Austen Chamberlain in the War Cabinet.

The opinion was expressed then by the Evening Standard that the break between the Viscount and Lloyd George had come, and said it was immateria whether Lloyd George dismissed Vis-count Northeliffe or whether it was the other way around.
Viscount Northcliffe began three

RHONDDA SAID TO HAVE QUIT. Food Controller Absent

LONDON, April 26 - Baron Rhondda. the Daily Mail says it understands, has resigned as British Food Controller, the office he has held for ten months. Lord Rhondda has been absent from his post for some weeks owing to illness. John R. Clynes. Parliamentary Secretary for the Food Ministry, has been in charge tem-

David Alfred Thomas, first Barot Rhondda, known as the Weish coal king came to the United States in 1915 to organize war munition supplies and was

DUTCH HOLDING FORCES READY

New German Demand Starts Balance of Man Power Said to Action to Meet Threatened Offensive.

THE HAGUE, April 26.- The com- , mander in chief of the land and sea forces in Holland has provisonally stopped all leaves of absence.

Germans in New Demands.

Special Cable Despatch to Two Sex form the Landon Times

opyright, 1918; all rights reserved THE HAGUE, April 26 .- The German Government has presented to the Nether-

In respect to sand and gravel, negotia Hill is an isolated height covered with woods which stands, rather out in front and apart from that range of hills which Gen. Maurice has referred to as the making materials to be transported in-

the village we have taken many prisonbe used for military purposes, but it is not including twenty to thirty second
the Royal Scots, in the front line, knew
ers and inflicted heavy losses. VillersBretonneoux is a most in portant tacfactors to the Netherlands Government continually brought from the Ukrainian

Further morth the Camerons were

The other German demands are, as the by artillery and reserves, when two part of the huckster's game, different commands are involved.

GERMAN BULLYING FAILS.

land to Become Angry.

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Stv. three and a half years and have must confidence in each other yet we must confidence in each other yet we must long Express from Amsterdam says always expect the Germans to try to Daily Express from Berlin are to the effect of the first Clermany recognizes that her

Owing to Illness.

FRENCH PLEAD

Enemy. Special Cable Despatch to The Sus. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

Paris. April 26 .- The German offensive began with a punctuality which is characteristic of the Germans, exactly as stated in the last speech of the Prusas stated in the last speech of the Prussian War Minister in the Reichstag. may be well to survey the condition under which the new struggle begins.

Rest Strongly With the

First looking over the latest data of the numerical strength of the attacking army, it will be seen that the German General Staff has 67 divisions cabout lands a further demand of an awkward \$00,000 men) which have not yet been nature dealing with shipping facilities. These divisions are at present holding

loss or Remme: rin, the considered and British observation point for all ground to the considered the considered shall be for civilian for the coming month. The question of the coming month of the considered dangerous c man power is not considered dangerous by the French and British staffs

tical point, atop a plateau from which or to the Allies is to be obtained, either and eastern from Al present these one may look down the western slopes in the case of road making material or to the Limburg line.

Al present these divisions are being brought west at the traffic on the Limburg line.

ed by authorities as at least 250,000; their losses in the battle of the Lys were at least 50,000 making a round 300,000.

Under conditions as they are, with the "These difficulties, naturally, are increased when you have two nationalities, Berlin Now Does Not Wish Hol- able to stand losses three times as great as those she has suffered without mak-ing a great reduction in the number of troops actually engaged. The Alles, by the aid of the strong measures taken but they can be used as pursuit troops. and with the assistance of United States

Louis Rosenberg of North

J. In the white rectangle
it cof the little red flag that
losses.

Amstradam. April 26.—Germany's
losses thus far in the war have been
associated with Jamestown or
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anxious that the part of the Somme line between
losses thus far in the war have been recogingent in the wa

FRENCH FOUGHT TO LAST MAN TO

Surrounded on All Sides and Bombarded With Gas Shells.

GREATEST STAND OF WAR

of Blue Held Hilltop Until None Remained.

By PERRY ROBINSON. Cable lespatch to THE STN from

London Times. Copyright, 1915; all rights reserved FRANCE, April 26.—The Germans now in possession of Mont Kemmel. report yesterday stated that they taken it, but later it was stated the French still held the hill. verse before the war to warn England of its peril. It was his bitter attack on the idolized Lord Kitchener, who armed England's "First Hundred Thousand" with antiquated shrappel instead of high explosive shells that the German Street and the French defence, for undoubtedly what the aviator saw was constructed to use that caused only the last stage of that heroic stand. of high explosive shells that the Germans were prepared to use, that caused only the last stage of that heroic stand, the overthrow of the Asquith ministry and the installation of Lloyd George in the rising tide of Germans surrounding them on all sides. Looking down, the airman saw the clustered blue uniforms

on the crest, but could not see the gray waves lapping the slopes. It appears that Mont Kemmel was surrounded and lost at 5 o'clock in the morning. There had been heavy shellmorning. There had been neavy snell-ing throughout the night with a great quantity of gas shells and much use of long range guns against the back areas. An intense bombardment began between midnight and 1 c'clock, and continued to between 3 and 4 o'clock, when the at-tack was delivered on a wide front near Schaete, where the British troops were along the front of Kemmel, to the of Dranoutre, which was the line held by the French.

How Hill Was Surrounded.

Penetration seems to have been efted at two points about simultaneous namely, at the juncture of the French and British forces east of Kemmel and through the French line on the west. Pouring through on both sides, the enemy had Kemmel surrounded and the

detailed account of the heroic resistance of the garrison after that Certainly the fighting continued on the hill for seven or eight hours, or until mid-after-It is understood that the French hill and the Frenchmen, taken on both flanks and in the rear, fought in lessening numbers and in a gradually reducing area until only the hill ton was crowned with blue, as the defenders. facing all ways, made their last stand

ring episodes of the war

Where Line Now Runs. But the Germans have Mort Kemmel. Its importance has already been ex-plained as the first of a chain of hills which run westward to Mont Descats and after a wider interval to Cassel. Each of these hills dominates and gives Kemmel Hill Not Decisive.

There is nothing decisive about the loss of Kemmel Hill, but it is a most important tactical feature. It is an observation point for all ground to the reaffer of a military nature and the loss of the important reserve in the French and British to the enemy, as it is as our guns can make him unable to many the servers are now almost interest. The French reserves are now almost interest to the possession of the others.

There divisions are at present holding the front. The French reserves are now almost interest to the possession of the others.

There is nothing decisive about the details cannot yet be televant the front. The French reserves are now almost interest to the possession of the others.

Mont Kemmel for observation purposes must be useful to us except in so far an invariant reserve. observation over a wide area of coun-

backbone of the position.

"The situation around Kemmel Hill is not yet cleared up, and we shall have more information this evening.

"On the south the situation at Villers Bretonneux is very satisfactory. We have taken back all we lost, and with the yillage we have taken back all we lost, and with the yillage we have taken many prison-

Soldiers Depend on Smokes for Comfort

WE go to My Lady Nicotine for comfort," writes Ser-geant Leon H. Buckler, who is Over There in France. "Next to My Lady, in the esteem of the soldiers, is the person who is kind enough and thoughtful enough to bring the soldier and My Lady together."

Two entertainments are to be given for THE SUN Tobacco Fund to-night-the cabaret and dance of the employees of Postal Station T, at McKinley Square Casino, and a show at the New York Athletic Club. See page 7.

WARNING! THE SUN TO-BACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organiza-tion or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

Troops on Top of Hill, Though Isolated, Refuse to Yield Until Overpowered by Enemy

RETAIN KEMMEL LARGE AREA MAY BE EVACUATED IF GREAT COUNTER ATTACK FAILS

> In Battle Before Amiens British Make Further Gains, While French Win Foothold in Hangard After Village Twice Changes Hands

LONDON, April 26.—Heroic defence of the summit of Gradually Diminishing Crowd Mont Kemmel, the height which dominates the whole northern side of the salient driven by the Germans up the valley of the Lys River, failed to prevent its capture by the Germans to-day. This defence will rank among the most brilliant chapters of the war; the French troops on the summit, although isolated and surrounded, refused to yield and fought desperately against swarms of Germans, but finally were overwhelmed by sheer weight of numbers and were overcome. The Germans before that had taken the village of

> Counter attacks in strong force were begun by the Allies immediately in an effort to regain this most important height and fighting of the fiercest kind was still in progress long after dark to-night on the short front between Dranoutre and

> The loss of Mont Kemmel is likely to entail the giving up of Ypres and possibly of the entire allied line to the north, with a complete withdrawal from that part of Belgium, which the Allies have tenaciously held up to this time.

BRITISH LINE IN

If Mont Kemmel Cannot Be Retaken Further Retreat 1s Probable.

WASHINGTON, April 28 .- With the capture of Mont Kemmel by the Germans the military situation has taken a decided turn for the worse in the opinion of army experts here, who have been closely following each succeeding phase from it is understood that the French of the fighting. The menacing plan of strength, wing nine divisions (120,000 leave Mont Kenmel to the Germans while they lived and they did not, but we can only picture roughly the scene of which the Germans to gain control of the chain of hills dominating the Ypres sector is admittedly brought perilously near fulfithed the Germans on all sides swarmed the ment by the tactical success at Mont Kembers and finally forced the Allies back at Louiz and on both sides and finally forced the Allies back at Louiz and on both sides. mel, and if the Ypressector becomes untenable a general withdrawal of the British line running northward to the

coast is regarded as next to certain. Military men here point out that this lies' counter attacks at Mont Kemmel withdrawal might become necessary to and south of Villers-Bretonneux failed. obviate the risk of the British armies with heavy losses to them. An earlier being out off by overwhelming German Statement says that the French divibeing cut off by overwhelming German sions at Mont Kemmel and the British forces and driven northwestward to the adjoining them at Wytschaete and native but to face the enemy in greatly superior numbers without hope of sup- Mont Kemmel by storm, together with port from the French. Such a move- Dranoutre and the heights northwest ment based on the German plan of roll- of Vigugelineek. To the north the viling up the British armies would be so lage of St. Eloi was captured. serious, it is explained, that abandonment of territory, even Channel ports, 6,000 prisoners in yesterday's battle,

poses must be useful to the enemy, as it has been useful to us, except in so far as our guns can make him unable to use it. Meanwhile our line has fallen back between Mont Kemmel and the next height, Scherepenberg, running thence northeastward to the region of Vierstrast and then cast again to the woods near Wytschaete. the next forty-eight hours would be the

erally shared here.

Army men were encouraged to night, however, by reports that English and the hill.

Australian troops had recaptured Villers-Bretonneux, situated on the high plateau which overlooks the terrain where the fighting near Amiens now The advantage to the Germans of maintaining their tactical gain here a generally recognized and the success. of the British counter attack is viewed as eliminating a serious factor which otherwise would have been very embarrassing to the Allies defensive plans.

If the Allies were able to dislodge the Germans from this important vantage point will they not be able to retake Mont Kemmel? This was the question tasked here in military circles to-night as the reports of the brilliant counter. the British counter attack is viewed Mont Kemmel? This was the question Mont Kemmel? This was the question will be for two hours while Germans from the neighboring to a the reports of the brilliant counter while Germans from the neighboring to a the reports of the brilliant counter while Germans from the neighboring to a poured bullets into the place from rapid

Kemmel, north of the mountain, and Dranoutre, to the south.

Desperate Fight at Hangard.

On the southern battlefield, in the tip of the salient, which is now only eleven miles from Amiens, the French troops made important gains about Villers-Bretonneux, which was recaptured from the Germans by the British yesterday, and at Hangard, about three miles to the south, which the Germans took from the French Thurs-

At the former place the Allies' lines were extended considerably to the south and east and at the latter the French at nightfall were in possession of the wood to the north and of the west part of the village. The battle here raged all day with exceptional violence and the place changet hands twice during the day. Positions south

of the Luce also were regained. Pield Marshal Haig reports to-night Loure and on both sides of the Ypres-

Height Taken by Storm. Berlin reports to-night that the Al-Dranot, tre were thrown out of their

The Germans report the capture of ment of territory, even Channel ports, mostly French, including one English might be accepted as the lesser of two and one French regimental com-

The British are keeping at Alter the Sisonal depots 200,000 men of differate depots 200,000 men of differate depots 200,000 men all young soldiers.

We can therefore reckon on a general derivative of the men assistance of at least 700,000 men, all young soldiers.

We can therefore reckon on a general derivative of the street of the Most Kembel strong the Royal Scots, in the front line, knew that the bad commenced.

Further north the Camerons were than a nife over a from of less than a nife. The particular terrain straight of points had been ordered to hold Kembel straight of points had been ordered to hold Kemb high ground overlooking the country to-ward the Ypres sector.

In this sense Mont Remme; is the key to the positions on the sector which includes Ypres. Mont Rouge is on high ground and is still held by the French and British, but it is of secondary im-portance as compared to Mont Kem-

mel.

It is noted here that the British War Office makes no attempt to minimize the factical advantage which will accuse to the Germans if they maintain their position on Mont Kemmel. The British assert they may be able to hold on the Ypres sector even with the Germans on Mont Kemmel, but this view is not generally shared here.

Village Held for Two Hours.

The allied counter attack began at an early hour this morning. While the French infantry drove forward against Kemmel from the west, their British comrades began operations on their left